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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A PIONEER GONE

Death of Capt. F. W. Fehlberr
Many Years a Citizen.

CAME TO ISLANDS IN 1843

Life as a Seafaring Man—in Busi-
ness at Lahaina—Long an
Officer of Courts.

A genuine and sterling old kama-
aina passed away at 3 o'clock yesterday
afternoon when the spirit of Capt.
Fehlberr left the earthly tenement.
He was aged 72 years, seven months
and twelve days and had been an in-
valid for a long time.

Capt. Frederick Wilhelm Fehlberr
was born in Bremen, Germany, March



CAPT. F. W. FEHLBERR.
(Photo by Williams.)

26th, 1826. Mr. Fehlberr had two
brothers and a sister, who have died
many years ago. His parents were Mr.
Christian and Mrs. Maria Fehlberr,
who are also dead.

Capt. Fehlberr left home in the year
1840, at the age of 14 and went to sea
as a cabin boy. He made his first ap-
pearance on the Hawaiian Islands at
Lahaina in the year 1843, on the ship
Alexander Barkley, Capt. Fisher, Capt.
Fehlberr stayed there a short while
and sailed on a whaling trip to the
North, for the first time in his life, as
a sailor.

After his first trip to the Arctic, he
came back to Lahaina. Staying there
a short while, he returned home
again. In a few months he came back
to the Islands, and for the first time,
he arrived at Honolulu in the year
1845, as second mate on the ship Ta-
hiti, which was here about a year,
coasting around the Islands.

He went to the Arctic on his second
trip in 1847 on the German vessel,
Patriot, as first mate.

On the 19th of December 1855, Capt.
Fehlberr took the oath to support the
Constitution and laws of the Hawai-
ian Islands. On the following day, De-
cember 20th, he was married to Miss
Margaret Hall, of Waimea, Hawaii, in
this city, by the Rev. Damon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fehlberr in the year
1856 sailed to Lahaina, where he kept
a restaurant in partnership with the
late Robt. Parmenter. In 1857 he re-
turned from the business and returned
to Honolulu, from which port he went
to sea again.

Capt. Fehlberr was appointed cap-
tain in 1858 of the brig Angella. In
the year 1862 he took the Angella to
Germany, where he left her, and after
staying there a year he returned to
Honolulu on a different vessel, as a
passenger. In 1864 he went to sea
again as captain, for six years.

Capt. Fehlberr made his last trip
to sea in the brig Lunallilo, when he
sailed to Tahiti and back in the year
1870.

In 1873 he was appointed captain of
the police force by the late Marshal
Parke. A few years later he was made
police constable and supreme court
officer. Capt. Fehlberr was again cap-
tain of the police force in 1887. In 1889
he was court officer again.

On July the 15th, 1890, a gold headed
cane was presented to the Capt. by
the Honolulu bar, in recognition of his
saying the Judge (Sanford B. Dole)
and others who were in court from be-
ing shot by a prisoner who was being
tried for murder. In 1894 he took the
oath to support the Provisional Govern-
ment. In 1895 he was taken with the
first stroke of paralysis and re-
covered. In 1896 he was taken with
the second stroke and was an invalid
from then until his death.

Daytime Fire.

The house of Arthur Maricourt, Ka-
lihi, was destroyed by fire yesterday
afternoon. The fire started by the ex-
plosion of a coal oil stove. No. 1 en-
gine was first to respond to the call.
House and furniture were fully cov-
ered by insurance.

FIRST FROM WHITE HOUSE. OF TWO STATES

Initial Thanksgiving Voice From Washing-
ton to New Possession.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President, after the Cabinet meet-
ing today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLA-
MATION.

The approaching November brings to mind the customs of our an-
cestors, hallowed by time and noted in our most sacred tradi-
tion, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings He has vouch-
safed to us during the past year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiv-
ing as this. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade
and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credits
have been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common
country have been brought together and knitted into a closer bond of
national purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but
as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity,
we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of brief dura-
tion, and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and im-
portant, have been so few, considering the great results accom-
plished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of
Hosts. We may laud and magnify His holy name that the cessation
of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sor-
rows and disasters that attend protracted war.

I do, therefore, invite all my fellow-citizens, as well those at home
as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set
apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of
national thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of
worship for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the
blessings of the year; for the mildness of the seasons and the fruit-
fulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for
the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our vic-
tory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the Divine
guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor,
may be graciously continued in the years to come.

By the President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

MERRIAM'S SAY.

The General Against Sending
Troops to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The re-
port of General Merriam, commanding
the Department of the Pacific, regard-
ing the facilities for a camp at Hon-
olulu, has been received at the War
Department. It is not favorable, as he
finds the ground on the higher levels
is covered with rocks, while the low
lands and valleys are swampy, the
lands being used chiefly for rice cul-
tivation. There are no good drill
grounds and he advises that as few
troops as possible be sent to Hon-
olulu. Camps cannot be established to
an advantage and it will be necessary
to construct barracks for troops sta-
tioned there.

CHINESE.

American Laws to Apply to Chinese
in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Acting
Attorney-General John K. Richards has
rendered an opinion in relation to the
status of the Chinese in the Hawaiian
Islands, and with particular reference
to their entrance into and exit from
the Islands. It is held that the restric-
tions placed by our exclusion laws up-
on the admission of Chinese persons of
exempt classes, and the regulations
made under the provision of the treaty
between the United States and China
providing for the departure and return
to this country of registered Chinese
laborers, are applicable to Chinese per-
sons applying for admission to the Ha-
waiian Islands or to such persons re-
siding there and who may wish to
depart with the intention of returning.

Department Agent.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in
Washington, has appointed Dr. Walter
Maxwell honorary special agent of the
Department in Hawaii. He will serve
without salary, and is requested to re-
port to the Secretary on the scientific
aspects of agriculture here. He will
examine and report on the cultivation
of sugar cane, coffee, fruits and veg-
etables, besides the raising of stock.
Dr. Maxwell served in the Agricultural
Department for four years, and is ac-
quainted with its leading men. There
is much interest taken in these Islands
by the Secretary.

MERRITT MARRIED.

LONDON, October 24.—Major-Gen-
eral Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Miss
Laura Williams of Chicago, were mar-
ried at 6 o'clock this evening in the
bride's apartments at the Savoy Hotel.
It had been planned to have the cere-
mony take place in St. Andrew's
Church, Westminster, but an illness
which Miss Williams contracted during
the voyage necessitated the simplest
possible ceremony and the avoidance
of exertion and excitement.

CABLE.

Said Now That Commission Will
Urge for Line.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Of the
several commissions adjusting the re-
lations of the United States toward its
newly acquired possessions the Hawai-
ian will be the first ready with a bill
for the consideration of Congress.
This, of course, will make provision
for the government of the Islands, but
aside from this there will be another
of the utmost importance. It will pro-
vide for the construction of a cable
between the Hawaiian Islands and the
United States. Owing to the growing
trade with this new territory and the
necessity of the Government having
quick means of communication with its
officials there Congress will probably
subsidize a cable.

TREES BY ROADS

An Important Movement is to Be
Inaugurated.

At a meeting Friday forenoon, the
Bureau of Agriculture decided to re-
call Professor Koebel at once to take
up the work of fighting the coffee pest
on the Island of Hawaii. Commissioner
Clark thinks there is no occasion for
a scare and believes that the pest is
due to local conditions.

The Commissioner says "that in
California new pests are constantly ap-
pearing and that it will be the same
here. What is necessary is to study
out a remedy and apply it."

Arrangements are to be made where-
by Commissioner Clark will be enabled
to spend a portion of his time among
the planters of the various Islands.

The bureau believes that the new Pal-
road when completed should be border-
ed by palm and shade trees, also that
other roads in the Islands should, as
far as practicable, have trees about
them in abundance. The Secretary was
instructed to have trees planted on the
sides of all permanent roadways.

Punahou Wins Again.

The Punahou Third Foot Ball team
again defeated the High School Second
team yesterday afternoon on the Col-
lege grounds, the score standing 22 to
0. On the Punahou side Dickson, De-
erill and Taylor made an excellent
showing and Captain Spaulding dis-
played skill, tact and courtesy. The
High School boys showed a great deal
of energy and evidently have pluck and
strength, but need more training.

Miss Wilder in the Field.

Miss Helen Wilder was sworn in by
Judge Perry yesterday morning as a
special officer and given a commission
by Marshal Brown. Her duties will be
to look after cases of cruelty to animals
and arrest all persons guilty of such
crimes. She intends to stop the prac-
tice of overloading the Nuuanu Valley
busses and the Waikiki tram cars.

Volunteers of Kansas and Wash-
ington in Port.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS FOR MANILA

board Steamships Indiana and
Ohio—Will Behaved Men—Gos-
sip of Coast Command.

The U. S. Transports Indiana and
Ohio arrived in port early Saturday
morning from San Francisco with
troops en route to Manila.

The Ohio has on board the First and
Third battalions Washington volun-
teers, Col. Wholley in command, with
Adj. Luhn, Surgeon Major D. W. A.,
Assistant Surgeon Brown, Quarter-
master Lieutenant Lemmon and Chap-
lain Thompson, staff officers.

Capt. W. J. Bagges is in command of
the Ohio, and there are 765 men and
twenty-nine officers, eight companies
in all on board. Company A, Capt.
Otis; Company B, Capt. Fortson; Com-
pany C, Capt. Sturges; Company D,
Capt. Adams; Company E, Capt.
Schudder; Company H, Capt. Stein-
man; Company K, Capt. Smith; Com-
pany M, Lieut. Geo. M. Dreher, cash-
ier of the Bank of Spokane, Washing-
ton, of which Mr. Hoover, who visited
Honolulu last summer, was president.
Mr. Hoover died two months ago.

The Ohio brought 150 tons of sup-
plies for the quartermaster's depart-
ment here. The Indiana, in command
of Capt. Mori, has the Second and
Third battalions of the Twentieth
Kansas, eight companies, consisting
of 832 men and thirty-one officers.
Col. Fred Funston is in command.
The staff officers are Maj. F. H. Whit-
man, of the regular army commanding
Second battalion; Maj. W. S. Metcalf,
commanding the Third battalion, Chief
Surgeon Maj. Rafter, Assistant
Surgeon Capt. Smith, Adj. Lieut. Walker,
Quartermaster Hull. The Kansas
have a fine band of twenty-six pieces,
under Chief Musician Gormley. The
companies in the Second battalion
and commanders are as follows: Com-
pany C, Capt. Boltwood, Company M,
Capt. Bishop; Company G, Capt. El-
liott, Third battalion; Company E,
Capt. Christy; Company H, Capt.
Clarke; Company D, Capt. Orwig;
Company I, Capt. Flanders; Company
C, Capt. Albright.

Two cases of typhoid fever devel-
oped during the trip down, the pa-
tients being taken to the Military Hos-
pital on King street.

Several of the officers in the Kansas
regiment have their wives with them.
The two battalions of the First
Washington Volunteer Infantry in
port now and the battalion which
passed through here on the Valencia
are the quota which the Evergreen
State has furnished on the first call.
The regiment has been withheld up
to the present time from going on to
Manila for various reasons, which
form an interesting part of the mili-
tary gossip. All the companies were
formerly part of the National Guard
of Washington and the line officers
are all those who held their commis-
sions prior to the war.

Col. John H. Wholley, at the head
of the regiment, was formerly first
lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth In-
fantry, U. S. A., and at the outbreak
of hostilities served as instructor in
military science and tactics in the
University of Washington.

Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Fife held his rank
in the National Guard and is a promi-
nent amateur actor, and gained quite
a name in the northwest as "Virgin-
ian." He is a hotel owner and mine
operator as well.

Maj. John Wiesenberger was a prac-
ticing attorney in Whatcom, Wash.,
and is a warm personal friend of Mr.
Walt, of Bishop & Co., here.

Maj. John Carr of the regiment was
left in Washington with a thirty-day
leave of absence.

Maj. Dr. Lewis R. Dawson is one of
Seattle's leading physicians and has
left a large circle of friends, who miss
him much.

The Chaplain, Capt. John R. Thomp-
son, is an old pioneer of the State and
is personally known to most of the
parents of the boys in the regiment.
It was for this reason, principally,
that Gov. Rogers insisted that he go
with the regiment, in spite of his age.

Lieut. Albert Bryan, the quarter-
master of the regiment, who will ar-
rive here on the Newport with Gen.
Miller and staff, is from Seattle. He
was recently married with all the
 éclat of a military wedding, at the
Presidio in San Francisco.

Lieut. Wm. L. Luhn, the adjutant,
is the son of Capt. Luhn, U. S. A., at
one time captain in the same company
in which Col. Wholley served as lieuten-
ant.

Capt. Otis of Company A, of Spo-
kane, is one of the leading citizens in
his home town.

First Lieut. Irwin is also well con-
nected on the coast.
Second Lieut. Hinkle, of Company
A, will arrive here on the Tacoma, ac-

companied by Lieut. O'Brien, Fourth
Cavalry, U. S. A.

Capt. Fortson, Company B, is a Se-
attle attorney.

Lieut. Gormley was an assistant in
the surveyor's office of Seattle.
Second Lieut. Geo. B. Lamping is
one of the bright young men of Seattle
and a graduate of the University of
Washington, at one time being major
of the University cadets of that insti-
tution.

Company C, which is from Tacoma,
Wash., is officered by Capt. J. B. Stur-
gis, a prominent business man; First
Lieut. Southwell, a wholesale packer,
and Second Lieut. J. B. McCoy, one of
the clerks in the Tacoma post office.

Company D is from Seattle, Capt.
Adams being the ranking militia cap-
tain in the State of Washington. First
Lieut. Egge is a long time resident
of the Northwest metropolis, and Sec-
ond Lieut. H. J. Moss is the son of
Chaplain H. J. Moss, who served with
the Fifth Illinois during the Civil war.

Company E, from Yakima, and Capt.
Schudder, Lieut. Briggs and Lemmon are
large stock raisers at their homes.

Company H is from Ellensburg, and
Capt. Steinman is closely related to
several prominent families in Hon-
olulu. Lieut. Davidson was left on Angel
Island, being surveyed by the medical
board as unfit for duty in the Philip-
pines. Lieut. Emmet Southern is only
nineteen years old and the youngest
officer in the regiment.

Company K is commanded by Capt.
Smith, a typical village blacksmith,
who quit the forge and now leads his
fellow townsmen to battle for flag and
country.

Lieut. Jesse K. Arnold is a brother-
in-law of Professor Taggart, of Ha-
waiian schools. Lieut. J. B. Caldwell
is a jeweler in Walpole, Wash., and
has worked his way up from private
to corporal to sergeant and then to his
present place.

Company M comes from Gray's Har-
bor, in Washington. Capt. Boyer, the
commander, is still in San Francisco,
having had an operation performed for
appendicitis. Lieut. Geo. M. Dre-
her, commander, is a brother-in-law
of Senator George Turner. Lieut.
George Hazard is a prominent hop
grower in the State. During the voy-
age he had three ribs broken by falling
against a bench while having a friend-
ly boxing match with one of the of-
ficers.

Corp. Vanderbilt, of Company C, is
a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The regiment was mustered in on
May 12, 1898, at Tacoma, Wash. Two
battalions were sent on the Senator
and Unatilla to San Francisco, while
the third was sent to Vancouver bar-
acks, near Portland, Ore. Later one
battalion was put on Angel Island in
San Francisco Bay. On July 22 the
men were sent from Vancouver to the
Presidio and stayed there till their de-
parture on the Ohio for Manila.
The trip down was very nice. The band
played every evening. Chaplain
Thompson also held a short service on
the boat at 6:30 each evening. There
are many trained voices among the
men and oft they would gather and
sing college songs and ditties. The
men are a fine set of young fellows
and are the flower of Washington's
young manhood.

The health of the regiment has been
very good and thus far they have lost
but four men by death. The bodies
were all sent to the homes of the de-
ceased.

The regiment has everywhere won
a reputation for high morale and gen-
tlemanly conduct and the people of
both San Francisco and Vancouver,
Washington, have on two occasions
petitioned the President that the men
be held for garrison duty where they
were.

THREE MEN HURT.

Scaffolding Drops Employees of
Honolulu Iron Works.

Three men were injured yesterday
afternoon at the Honolulu Iron Works.
They were putting some heavy ma-
chinery together when the support up-
on which they were standing gave
way and they were thrown to the
ground, falling about fifteen feet upon
some iron.

Wm. Kau, one of the men, was se-
riously injured about the head and
body, and it was thought at first that
his injuries were fatal. He was taken
to the Queen's Hospital, where his
wounds were dressed. The physicians
stated that although he was badly in-
jured his hurts would not prove fatal.

Charles Keahunui and Puka, the
other two, were considerably bruised
about the body and limbs. The former
was taken to the Hospital and given
medical attendance. Puka was the
least injured and was able to go to
his home unassisted.

The men were working in the street
opposite the company's plant at the
time the accident happened.

RAZOR USED.

A Bad Camp Otis Man Carves on
a Companion.

An ugly soldier with a razor cre-
ated some excitement and spilled a
little blood yesterday afternoon on
Hotel street. He met another soldier
belonging to the same company at
Camp Otis as himself, and as there
had been bad feeling between them
for some time they came to blows and
were belaboring each other when one
pulled a razor from his pocket and cut
his enemy several times about the face
and neck. After the cutting the armed
man placed the weapon in his pocket
and proceeded to camp. The injured
man was taken to the Military Hos-
pital on King street. The wounds are
not serious.

IS A PANIC IN THE CASE

Demand Made on Persecutors of
Dreyfus.

PROTECTION FOR ESTERHAZY

A Call for the Real Criminals—New
Trial Confidently Expected.
Letters From Prisoner.

IN THE COURT.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A World cable from Paris says: A panic among the heads of the army and among the anti-Dreyfusites in general has been caused by Prosecutor-General Manau's demand before the Court of Cassation to-day that Dreyfus be liberated and the actual culprits be punished. He coupled this demand with another, practically calling on Esterhazy to turn state's evidence, assuring him of protection by declaring in court that nothing can be done to him now for forging the bordereaux, since the court-martial has acquitted him of that charge.

Paris is in suspense, waiting to see whether or not the Court will accede to M. Manau's demand for the prosecution of the really guilty persons. If the Court grants it the Government will have no option under the Constitution but to assent. It is expected in legal circles that the Court will annul the 1894 trial and order a supplementary inquiry. This would imply an order of the Court to produce all the documents, including the secret dossier (package) which the War Ministry is holding back, and a new trial by court-martial. Should the Court decide to quash the conviction of Dreyfus as unwarranted by the evidence, it would involve the immediate liberation of the prisoner, leaving it optional with the general staff to institute a new trial.

LETTERS FROM DREYFUS.

PARIS, October 28.—To-day's proceedings at the Court of Cassation were devoid of sensation. The only emotion caused during the reading of pathetic letters from Dreyfus. A significant point was the revelation of the fact that General de Baulaffre gave orders, after the Dreyfus case was supposedly closed, for the dossier, containing the bordereaux, to be burned, and expressed surprise to find that his orders had not been executed.

Thus far the War Office has not been represented and there is little hope of securing the dossier. M. Dupuy was Premier during the Dreyfus trial and his appointment delights the anti-Dreyfusites. It is asserted that the father-in-law of Dreyfus has received a letter from the prisoner in his own handwriting. Formerly only copies of his letters were transmitted and the new departure is regarded as a favorable sign.

SPAIN IN STRAITS.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A Sun cable from Paris says: It is easy to explain the attitude of Spain in the peace negotiations. The plea made by the Spanish Commissioners Wednesday that the United States take cognizance of her desperate financial straits, was more than a confession of bankruptcy. It meant that Spain was willing to concede any territorial demands that the United States might make, provided something was done to avert her financial ruin and thus render possible the salvation of the present dynasty. It is almost a foregone conclusion that if Spain is compelled to repudiate her obligations, nothing will avail to prevent a successful revolution.

A SURE SIGN OF CROUP.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

National Songs.

The Hollister Cigar Company is giving to its patrons a neat souvenir in the form of a small pamphlet, which contains several National songs. On the cover is a reproduction of Old Glory and the frontispiece is a picture of President McKinley, on either side of which is a picture of Admiral Dewey and General Miles. The booklet is very nicely arranged and has created a great demand. The songs are "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," "America," "Columbia," "Soldier's Farewell." In the center of the book

is a map showing Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. At the cigar emporium they also have a small booklet which they are presenting to their patrons, entitled, "How to learn Spanish in a month." Those intending to visit the American eagle's new roosting places in the Orient should not fail to secure one.

Abandoning McKinley.

By still further additions of companies to Camp Kailua, the New York Regiment health resort, Camp McKinley is all but abandoned. Companies K and M alone remain at the camp and these will leave by the Kilauea on Tuesday morning for their visit to Hilo and practice march to the volcano. After that there will be at McKinley only a detail for guard duty and a small force to carry on the work of cleaning and disinfecting. It is not likely that Camp McKinley will be occupied any more after next week. The new camp on the Kapaehulu road, with new barracks, will be headquarters for the First New York.

SIRDAR AT HOME

Grand Receptions Every-
where for Kitchener.

Crowds Too Great for Police to
Handle—Popular Greeting—Auto-
graph Letter From Queen.

LONDON, October 27.—General Kitchener arrived here this afternoon and was greeted by the commander-in-chief of the British forces, General Lord Wolseley, and other high military officers. The Grenadiers formed a guard of honor at the railroad station and General Kitchener received an ovation from the enormous throngs of people assembled to welcome him back from Egypt. The scene of enthusiasm was almost unprecedented.

The crowds at the Victoria station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad were so dense that the police were unable to cope with them. The barriers and the police cordon were carried away together and the multitude surged into the reserved portion of the station.

As the Sirdar issued from the royal waiting-room, expecting to step into his carriage, he found himself confronted with an impenetrable mass, cheering, gesticulating and shouting "Bravo, Herbert; God bless you, my boy," "Cheers for the avenger of Gordon," and kindred cries. His face beamed with pleasure at the popular greeting, when he attempted to make his way through the crowd his hat was "dashed in" and the police had to save him forcibly from the crowds of the enthusiastic guards, who endeavored to carry him on their shoulders through the throng.

All attempts to clear a passage were futile. The Sirdar was forced to retire and was finally smuggled out of the station through a distant corner of the building.

LONDON, October 28.—It is said that a letter of welcome and congratulation from the Queen in her majesty's handwriting was handed to General Kitchener on his arrival at Dover.

Twice today he visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. At the latter interview he had a long talk with the Prince.

"MAKE IT PUBLIC."

A Boston Man Says: Use My Name as
Much as You Like—Why I Let
Him Tell You.

Our representative called on a gentleman of Boston, whose case is of interest to you, if similarly afflicted, as his testimony is thoroughly reliable, and he is not only glad of his relief but not afraid to tell all about it and give the full credit where it is due.

Mr. L. C. Gilden residing at Eulaw St., East Boston, is the gentleman.

Our representative asked, "Mr. Gilden you have taken Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, did they do you any good?"

"Yes, sir, they did, I am happy to say."

"What seemed to be your trouble?"
"I suppose it was kidney complaint. The symptoms pointed that way, and there was soreness of the kidneys. It commenced about six months ago, and grew into a constant backache, increased my urinary trouble, until it was painful to stand, and if sitting it almost took my life to get up. I went to Knight's Pharmacy, 97 Court Street, and bought a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in hopes of getting relief. I had failed to find in other remedies, took them as directed and am well."

"Are you convinced that it was the Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that effected the cure?"
"It was. They are the best medicine I ever took—there is no mistake about that—and too much cannot be said for them, and you may use my name as much as you like, as I shall personally recommend them to everybody."

Is it any wonder we are glad to make this public? This very statement may be the means of relief to many.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

HAW'N COM. NOW

Election of H. P. Baldwin as the
New President.

NEW MEN IN DIRECTORATE

Statement Made By W. R. Castle,
Owners of Stock—Past and
Future of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—An expected but important change was made yesterday in the directorate of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. At a meeting held during the morning in the company's offices the members of the temporary board, Edward Politz (president), E. M. Walsh, Albert Meyer, R. G. Brown and Charles Sutro, Jr., organized three weeks ago, after the ousting of the Spreckels, handed in their resignations, and a permanent board was elected, as follows: Henry P. Baldwin, president, Albert Meyer, James B. Castle, William Alexander, E. M. Walsh. The resignation of Joseph H. Sanford as secretary was accepted and George Roiph was elected in his stead.

Of the new directors Messrs. Baldwin and Castle will continue to reside in Honolulu to exercise personal supervision of the plantation. The other members of the board will reside in San Francisco. W. J. Lowrie, who is also a stockholder, will be the manager of the plantation.

William R. Castle, of Honolulu, a brother of Director James B. Castle, in an interview yesterday, gave a history of the deal whereby the Spreckels directorate was overthrown and the control of the stock came into the hands of the island planters. He also gave an outline of the plans of the company.

"The majority interest of all the stock," he said, "is now held in the Islands by the Castles, Henry Baldwin, S. T. Alexander and W. J. Lowrie. Castle & Cooke have nothing to do with it whatever. That is an entirely distinct affair."

"The stock of the company, as may be observed, has been steadily advancing, until now it is over \$46; and it is partly through fear that there may be some misunderstanding about it that I desire to make a statement. The idea of the present directorate is to put that property on a sound and substantial basis for the benefit of the stockholders. Whatever the effect may be upon the stock market is entirely incidental. The property is going to be managed now, just as all Hawaiian plantations are, for the benefit of holders of stock in order that they may receive dividends."

"While it is true that the Spreckels have done exceedingly well by the concern, and have brought it up from a very low to a substantial value in the markets of the world, at the same time there is much left to be done. They had very comprehensive plans, we find, for the future developments of the plantation, and their plans were intelligent and directed to the real improvement of the property. They undoubtedly would have brought it up to a high standard of value. For instance, they increased the output of the plantation from about 7,000 tons, when they got it, to about 15,000 tons for the present year; and next year's crop, planted by them, will not be far from 17,000 to 18,000 tons. W. J. Lowrie, who is a stockholder and is recognized as having no peer now in the Islands in plantation management, intends to plant the coming year from 2,000 to 3,000 acres of new land, and the crop from that, which is already growing, will probably be not far from 30,000 tons in 1901."

"It is the plan of the company to bring the yield up to 40,000 tons, and, on that basis, there is no doubt that, if sugar strikes to a very low figure, it will still be a dividend-paying concern, because the improvements and method of management will be such as to bring the cost of production down to a very low figure. The Spreckels themselves brought the expenses of the plantation down fully a third."

"The improvements that are going to be put into the plantation will be paid for out of the crops. There are also some bonds to pay up, and the plan at the Islands is to pay as you go, if possible. The consequence, in the case of Hawaiian Commercial, will be that next year dividends will probably be very low—a dollar or two a share, probably not even that."

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MULES.

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ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET,
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men, new life and all that goes to make a shoe store HUM.

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do now, as it has done in the past, nearly all the business.

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STEEL PLOWS



THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and
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THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14
inches.



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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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successful introduction of
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges
by giving purchasers out of
Honolulu a special benefit of
a Freight Rebate of 10 per
cent. off the regular price of
all our stoves. In addition
to which you get the usual
5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150
stoves, ranging in price from
\$11 to \$72—with another 150
now on the way, comprises
the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water
Coil.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water
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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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HONOLULU.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,
and Sores of all kinds, its effects are
unparalleled.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

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From All Parts of the World.

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six times the quantity, i.e., each—sufficient to
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of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS
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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors,
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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

LIMIT OF MILITARY POWER.

Owing to the difficulty of securing premises for military encampments near this city, the question is discussed, what is the power of the military authorities in taking and occupying land? The impression prevails that in a state of war, they may act in an arbitrary manner on the theory that the civil law is suspended. This impression is not correct.

The Constitution of the United States provides (and it is well to refer to it frequently) that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law"—nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

There are no exceptions made to these sweeping provisions. They stand vital and effective in war and peace.

The power of the military authorities to take and occupy land in the case of actual combat upon or near the land occupied, or in the case of an enemy being in the neighborhood, is entirely distinct from the case when there are no pending hostilities. When the immediate safety of the country demands it, the military authorities occupy land as a supreme necessity. Gen. Meade's forces at Gettysburg occupied and destroyed wheat fields, without asking permission of the owners. The force of the civil laws was arrested, though not suspended in that case. The moment the absolute necessity ceased, the civil law operated, and was respected. Damage done to crops and land was paid for in due time.

The Anglo-Saxon race makes the civil law supreme. It refuses to delegate to the soldier any power whatsoever, beyond that required to meet and avoid impending danger. During the Civil war, at a time when over a million of armed men were in the field, and conflicts of arms took place daily in some part of the national territory, the military power tried and condemned to death by court martial, a person in Indiana, who was engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the government, but the offense was not committed in the region where war actually prevailed, and the civil courts were in session. The Supreme Court of the United States, in reviewing the judgment, through habeas corpus proceedings, held that the civil law could only be suspended when there was actual and present peril, and the suspension could only be made in the actual locality where there was a conflict, or imminent danger of a conflict of arms.

The military authorities here are well informed of the situation. As there is no territory near the town, belonging to the government that is suitable for a large encampment, it is necessary for them to occupy private lands. No purchase of land can be made without authority from Washington. We understand that it has been reported to the government that, now that annexation is accomplished, the people here are quite willing to put the knife into the government, by asking enormous prices for land. Wherever the government obtains land from private owners, it is the custom of the country to make it pay "three prices." The Hawaiian baby has cut its eye-teeth, and understands business.

PRAYING TO DEATH.

The coral stone building, standing on the lot which adjoins the post office, on its southerly side was formerly the Government House, and within it were all of the executive offices. After these offices were removed, one part of the lower floor of the building was used as a post office, and the other part was used as a book store by Mr. H. M. Whitney, who used the book store also as the office of the Commercial Advertiser, of which he was editor. The postmaster in the year 1860 was the late King Kalakaua, and his chief and only clerk was Mr. W. G. Irwin, both of whom, owing to the advantages offered by the post office in furnishing reading materials achieved remarkable success in life, the one as a monarch, and the other as a merchant.

The Advertiser in those days took shots occasionally at the flying follies and wrongs of the day. On one occasion, Mr. Whitney criticized in the paper the native boat men because of their outrageous charges for boat services, and he threatened to place a boat in competition with their boats, unless the abuses were stopped. The native boat men, enraged at Mr. Whitney's conduct, organized and determined to kill him. In order to avoid committing the crime of murder, as it was defined by law, they, with true pagan sagacity, resolved to cause his death by means of the anaana (the process of praying one to death) through the medium of a Kahuna, or priest of the ancient faith. Even at this period the natives, in spite of religious instruction, had much faith in this superstitious power. As killing by anaana was not forbidden by statute, the cunning natives engaged a Kahuna to act in their behalf, and place Mr. Whitney where he would come from troubling. The Kahuna, having made his contract for compensation dependent upon the death of the editor, proceeded to gather the usual articles for this solemn ceremony, one of them, and of the utmost importance, being some substance from Mr. Whitney's person, such as a hair or finger nail. Mr. Whitney does not know how the article was obtained, and at no time did he suspect the Postmaster Kalakaua or his chief clerk of having secretly abstracted it from his person and furnished it for this horrid purpose.

In front of this building, now used for law offices, there was a fence, and a gate that was locked at night. The Kahuna approached the place at night. He carried in his arms the white pig that is a very important part of the ceremonial. Finding the gate locked, he leaned over the fence, and deposited the pig, whose feet were securely tied, on the stone steps within the gate.

Having made the most suitable disposition of his tangible machinery for affecting spiritual murder, the Kahuna, at midnight began his incantations in a weird and minor key. His voice could be heard at the distance of a few feet only. Towards morning, his language and voice became more fervid. The white pig, an involuntary assistant, gave a grunt from time to time. As the daylight broke, the Kahuna discharged at the building a series of heathenish imprecations and retired leaving the helpless pig on the stone steps.

Mr. Whitney opened his office as usual the next morning. Noticing the white pig, he inquired into the cause of its being placed before his door and was confidentially informed by a native friend that the boat men were engaged in killing him, by the anaana process. Mr. Whitney at once directed that the pig should be taken to the wharf, and thrown into the harbor, as his signal of defiance. It was done. The native boat men were utterly surprised at the outcome of their scheme. The Kahuna in his official report on the failure to kill the editor, laid the blame on the gods and spirits who in the most cowardly manner refused to tackle the haole (white man).

In this connection, the Advertiser cordially invites its enemies, especially its angry contemporaries, to make another and perhaps more successful treat of the anaana upon the representatives of this paper, especially upon its business manager. Seats for their Kahunas will be placed in front of the building occupied by the paper. A cage will be furnished for the white pig. And whenever the Kahunas become weary of repeating the weird incantations composed of our contemporaries' editorials upon the wickedness of the Advertiser, the proximity of Mr. Cunha's establishment may enable them to "work the growler" with happy facility, and make the proceeding doubly interesting.

NECKAR ISLAND AND FASHODA.

The usual rumors came by the last mail about "the strained relations of the European powers," and the imminence of war. Rumors of this character have been in active circulation for over twenty years. Yet the Powers seem to be very reluctant to engage in punching each other's heads. If the fact was always kept in sight that the European nations have no desire to go to war, and cripple themselves, and above all things, let the neutral nations pick up and hold their trade, we would not believe these rumors.

It is said that Fashoda, about which the British and French are indulging in some "strained relations," has been for some time a "derelict," a country owned by nobody, and open to any capture and occupation.

Let the European Powers look at the example of Hawaii. Neckar Island was a "derelict," several years ago. No one owned it. There was a suspicion that Great Britain desired to take it for a cable station. Our Government promptly despatched one of our gunboats, although its guns were only on paper, and took the "derelict" Island. Did Great Britain mass her fleets in these waters, and attempt to wrest that Island from our strong grasp? No. She simply replied with dignity and diplomatic courtesy, "If you want that old junk shop keep it." The rumors of strained relations between Hawaii and Great Britain then closed. Our diplomacy was triumphant. Although in taking that Island, our action nearly upset the balance of power in Europe, and kept the weary sovereigns of that continent "walking the floor," the firm stand that our Government took, backed by our fleet, compelled a peaceable solution of the question.

Let the Foreign Office at once recommend the French Government to imitate our own enlightened conduct, and say to Great Britain, "If you want Fashoda, keep the old junk shop."

That other dispatch purporting to give commission adverse views on Hawaiian cable was just what this paper intimated—something that was not so.

FOR YOUNG STUDENTS.

Harold Frederic, the author of the well known novel, "The Immation of Thomas Waverley," and of other excellent novels, recently died in London. He had been for sixteen years the correspondent of the New York Times. His letters to that journal, telegraphed in full every Saturday night, and appearing in the Sunday morning paper, were read by the educated men, in the professions and in business with close attention.

Several persons, competent to pass judgment on Frederic's writings, because of the acknowledged merit of their own writing, have said that Mr. Frederic was one of the masters of English style, and that in clearness, in force, and expression he stood among the few.

For this reason, we ask those who are now in their studies and are perplexed about the countless problems of life, to fix in their minds the literary culture of this man.

He was not a graduate of any great university. He was graduated by the University of Thought and Purpose that has no charter or location, but exists in every man's brain.

His father was a railroad brakeman, who was killed by an accident when Harold was two years of age. The boy hated study, and gave himself up to boyish sports. He was not subjected to that miserable dwarfing process which so many good but misguided parents apply to their children by forcing them into studies too early in life. As he had to support himself, he sold newspapers and drove a milk wagon, out of school hours, and in the early morning. At fourteen years of age, he learned to set type. Then he became a reporter, editor and politician, who held the Democratic faith. He accepted, sixteen years ago, the post of London correspondent of the New York Times.

How was it, young friends, that this son of a brakeman, this young man who had no "advantages,"—how was it that he, at the time of his death in his forty second year, could use the English language with scholarly precision, and with uncommon force, while thousands of the graduates of Yale and Harvard and Princeton, and the other colleges, with all the advantages that wealth can give, failed to make themselves his equal? It will be said, he had "genius." He did have native power. It counted for much. But he said, and those who knew him said, his success was mainly due to infinite work. Many of these graduates of the universities were like jeweled watches—perfect and equipped in all things, excepting in the lack of mainpring. Persistent work was the mainspring of this man's mental machinery. He said to some of us, years ago that few men did as much "dead work" as he. The dead work of the gold miners, who blast out, and carry away a large amount of rock that contains no gold, but stands in front of the paying ore is like what he meant.

While thousands of young newspaper men were hungering for his conspicuous position, as a correspondent, hardly one of them cared to give, in order to obtain it, the days and years of incessant toil in making himself a master in the use of our language, and in the broad study of the principles that underlie social and political life. This man's life seems to lessen the value of a liberal education. It does not. It does show, however, that intelligent labor and persistent study, may enable the poor boy—even the child of the brakeman—to confront the "double firsts" of Oxford, and the Doctor of Law of the universities of America, and even surpass them in the practical uses of education.

TAKE PRECAUTION.

On the Zealandia en route to Manila will be two battalions of the Tennessee Regiment, that made so much disturbance in San Francisco, by attacking and abusing several negroes. We are informed that only a few men of this regiment are Tennesseans. The majority are from the river front of St. Louis, and are not averse to the use of "red paint."

It is known that this Tennessee regiment was engaged in "an unpleasantness" with the New Yorkers while encamped near each other at the Presidio. The Tennesseans assaulted a negro, and were charged with disorderly conduct.

There were rumors on the street yesterday and on Saturday that the two regiments are quite willing to settle disputes in their own way, and that the streets of the city would make a good battle ground. Under the circumstances, we presume that precautions will be taken to avoid any friction between the men.

THE HOSPITAL CALLS.

There are nearly 300 sick men in the military hospital. They must be fed if possible on a milk diet. But the supply of milk is so small, we understand, that it is utterly impossible to give them this diet.

The consequence is that many of them are suffering from want of proper food.

Of course, the people of Honolulu will not at once upon this suggestion, provisions should be sent by all to the Daily Companies, reducing the orders for milk. This will enable the companies to increase the supply sent to the hospital. Again, all of those who keep much cows should send some of the milk obtained from them directly to the hospital. It is the case of an emergency. No time should be lost. The milk supply for the hospital falls short over forty gallons per day.

True charity is sacrifice. There is not a child in this town that will not make some indirect contribution. We gave the visiting soldiers pleasure. Let us give the weak, the dependent, the suffering, the diet they must have. Military power cannot do it. It cannot purchase cows. Private charity must meet the emergency.

LABORERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The project of securing Philippine laborers for our plantations is one of the most serious we have. There are about 8,000,000 of people on those islands. Many of them are savages. Whether or not they are industrious savages, we do not know. Many of these people, it is fair to presume, are willing to emigrate to these islands. But of the millions of the total population, the number required for these islands will not be a drop in the bucket. The rate of wages paid to laborers here is largely in advance of wages paid to the Philippine laborers. The inducements to emigrate are excellent.

Will they be permitted to emigrate? If the United States "control" the Philippines, either by annexation, a protectorate, or otherwise, it will be very difficult to put the movements of the people under any restraint. Once under the flag, and protected by it, it will be difficult, under our form of government, to stop their movements in any direction. Only the most despotic of governments will dare to say to the people it protects, "You must live in a certain place, and if you move away from it, you will be punished." Russia would hardly do that. America cannot.

It may be safe, therefore, to assume that the "control" of the Philippines by our nation, will remove any barriers against Philippine immigration.

How desirable the laborers from those islands may be, is not positively known. The large exports from there indicate an industrious element.

Whether this community should encourage an immigration, which is decidedly not in the interests of civilization, is another question. Business interests will kick out of sight any petitioners on behalf of civilization. The sugar interests will not pay much attention to the morals of Sunday Schools, in dealing with the "Central Union," by the force of circumstances, will consent to filling the islands with Philippine heathen, if the sugar-god demands it.

The disposition of the Philippine Islands, therefore, may have a far reaching effect on the future of these islands. Congress will be confronted with this novel result of the doctrine of expansion: that it may strike a fatal blow at the sugar beet and cane industry of the mainland. This industry will cry out in the halls of Congress, "so you propose to sacrifice the prosperity of American citizens to Spanish West Indian niggers, and the heathen Philippines?"

And Congress may do some queer work.

BEER AND WAR.

The Twelfth New York regiment is now stationed in Lexington, Ky. The men are dissatisfied and desire to return home. Desertions are frequent, and cannot be prevented. If the friends of an enlisted man send him money with which to pay his fare home, he deserts. So Generalized are the men of one company, that they refuse to drill, unless the officers produce a keg of beer and treat them after and not before drill. The men find out that war is a very monotonous business affair. Army discipline is repulsive to the freeborn American, who is above all things, independent. In defense of their homes, these men will endure all things. But, on reflection, each enlisted man is asking if he is not doing more than his share of the hard work. He demands a square deal. If the nation can afford to engage in war, it can afford to pay its soldiers decent wages.

The careful consideration with which the New Yorkers refer to the Tennessee boys and the guarded and deliberate manner in which the Tennessee boys mention the New Yorkers, is just a trifle suggestive of strained relations. However, the men of both States are patriotic Americans and are willing to be as brothers when the defense of Old Glory is the question before the house.

One of the outside Island towns has an "Independent" band. Each player follows his score on his own account.

THE CUBAN DEBT.

The Spanish Commissioners insist on the guarantee of the Spanish-Cuban debt by the United States. The amount of it is now over \$500,000,000. The American Commissioners reply that the United States does not, and will not, own Cuba, and therefore cannot be morally held for that debt.

It is quite probable that this will happen. After the terms of peace are signed, and Cuba has become nominally an independent country, the French and German holders of the Spanish-Cuban bonds will demand that Cuba acknowledge her obligation to pay them. The demand will be made through the French and German Governments upon Cuba, and not upon the United States. If Cuba refuses, or the United States advise her to refuse, the French and Germans will propose arbitration as to the liability of Cuba. The United States will be bound to advise and accept arbitration. Arbitration means that Cuba will be adjudged to pay the debt.

It may be urged that this would be inequitable, because Cuba has no benefit from the loans. The reply to that will be in the invariable course of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, that a State or municipality must pay all indebtedness contracted by those who had the lawful power to do so, even if the money raised by the loans was squandered, misapplied or stolen.

The United States may refuse to arbitrate with Spain on the matter, but it will not refuse to arbitrate with France. To refuse to arbitrate would be to admit that we are afraid of our case.

THE VOICE.

One of the very unpleasant recollections of educated Americans, living in the Northern States, during the last forty years, is the high squeaky voices of the men, and especially of the women. They were harsh, raspy, and disagreeable.

The cultivation of the voice in conversation, was regarded by the Puritans, as an invention of the Evil One, and a temptation to a worldly life. Their successors adopted these views, until liberal education, and travel, and especially the association with people of other nations, taught them the pleasure and refinement of the proper use of the voice. The rapid spread of musical education changed also the prevalent notions and habits. The clear, distinct, and well modulated tones of educated English women was an object lesson. The bright American women, became conscious of their deficiencies in this respect. What the vulgar called an imitation of the full clear distinct tones of the English women, was only an unconscious recognition of the true art of speaking.

Then came the women from the Southern States, with their soft musical voices, to shame the Northern women out of their raspy talk. The improvement in the use of the voice has been singularly rapid during the last ten years, but one has only to sit in a railway car and listen to the average talk on a high pitch of the traveling women to know that there is need of much instruction and practice yet.

A writer on the subject recently said that "speech is vocal music enunciated into words and syllables," and "the training of the voice in song and speech is identical."

It is a just criticism on the white population, especially the Americans, of these islands that they deteriorate in the use of their voices here. It is said that this is due to the development of nervous diseases, for which the climate is responsible. The truth is, probably, that it is due to commercial interests, so far as men are concerned, which have prevented much attention being paid to the subject. In the case of the women it may be due to the wholly unnecessary physical deterioration in a warm climate.

THE PASSING HOUR.

In a few days milk will flow like water at the military hospital.

Capt. Fehlberr's tombstone might well bear the inscription: "He was ever faithful."

The Emperor (ex) of China is dead again and likewise alive again, according to the mail advices.

Kitchener is deservedly the lion of the hour in Great Britain and he has won fame that will wear.

The latest organization to reach from Puget Sound for business connection with the Islands is a solid concern in the field in earnest.

In its determination to early provide a system of sewerage for the city, the Board of Health has the endorsement of the entire population.

The fact that the Philippines are to be held by the United States means increase many fold in the commercial importance of Honolulu.

Aguinado's doings are now chronicled in the papers on the Mainland alongside the accounts of the doings of the prize fighters who don't fight.

Day is dawning for Dreyfus. There is now promise that he may face his

accusers, know of the evidence against him and have a chance to make a defense.

Spain is no longer haughty and now appears in her true color and attitude. This coming from under cover on the part of the lions will simplify negotiations very much.

The attorneys for Dreyfus are not a bit backward in the demands they make on the military plotters. What a fearful scamping there will be if it is shown that the ill-fated Captain is innocent.

There can be no hard feeling over the fact of American volunteer soldiers carrying the foot ball championship of these American islands away to Manila with them. It is, however, a curious and noteworthy circumstance.

The roads in and about Honolulu have been well made and are holding out finely under the great increase of traffic. The use of wide tires, however, will insure indefinite preservation and will lessen the repair outlay materially.

It is to be hoped that when in this port the men of the Tennessee Regiment will not try to live up to their coast reputation. Complete accounts of their conduct here, no matter what it may be, will be sent back to the States.

The need of the hour at the military hospital is suggestive of the milk of human kindness. Honolulu has always been generous and thoughtful and responsive and it is certain that every effort will be made to meet the emergency at the hospital.

Miss Rose has had an interesting and novel and a somewhat trying experience during the past two months, and, according to all accounts and appearances, has proven herself a decidedly level-headed young lady.

An election with Kansans without Populist screaming and with New Yorkers without the workers in evidence must rather be, to present a simile, that many readers may understand, like having a mixed drink with turnip instead of lemon.

The Republican papers of the United States that were previous in criticizing the conduct of the war are some of them very weary just now. All of their stories, properly labelled, have been spread broadcast from Washington by the Democratic campaign committee.

It was a foregone conclusion that Gen. Merriam would report against Honolulu as a troop station. He was ill all the time he was here, did not like the place, did not have time, inclination or opportunity to look about. The assertion that there is not camping ground here is simply absurd.

The Thanksgiving proclamation of President McKinley, published in this paper this morning is another state paper reflecting credit on the sagacious and considerate head of the nation. President McKinley is now certainly in the list of rulers of the Republic earning the esteem and love of the whole people.

The eminent Dr. Haig is of the opinion that suicide may be traced to error in diet, the error being the excessive eating of meat, the drinking of tea and the use of tobacco. In his calculations he casts the individual aside and figures only with nations. His thesis does not mention the oriental races.

Since Miss Rose of Hawaii acted as Queen of the Topeka Carnival, the people of the Sunflower State and of these islands have a mutual interest in each other. It is a pleasure, then, to say that the officers and men of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers now here en route to Manila, are soldiers and gentlemen.

In Germany every cyclist must register and pay a fee of fifty cents. There are said to be more than 3,000,000 wheelmen on the lists. Each rider must carry a book of personal description. The presumption probably is that a cyclist would not be recognizable after collision with one of William's uniformed commission holders.

If the steering gear of the disabled S. S. Columbia had been rendered useless it is more than likely that the ship would have drifted back to Honolulu, this port having become its real home. Now that there is trouble with the handling of the steamer it will be learned if the oft-repeated charge that Capt. Milnor is not a navigator has any basis in fact.

It is reported from Washington that the returned American Commissioners have said that they learned while here of difficulties to be faced in constructing a cable from the Mainland. It was intimated that the obstacles were almost insurmountable. It cannot be believed that the Commissioners have said anything of this sort. In any event several cable surveys have been made and in each case the report has been very favorable.

Gen. Greene was mentioned a few days ago in this paper as one of the American soldiers to see service in both the Atlantic and Pacific during the war with Spain. Col. Fred Funston, Twentieth Kansas, is making about the same kind of a record. He was for three years with the insurgent forces in Cuba and a price was put upon his head by the Spanish Government. Col. Funston was chief of artillery for the rebels.

President McKinley always wears a red carnation in the lapel of his coat and always has a bunch of the same flowers in a vase upon his official desk. When he was Governor of Ohio the students of the State University at Columbus started a controversy for the selection of a State flower. The Governor was consulted and suggested his favorite. Perhaps the President knew when he was urging annexation that Hawaii was the home of the carnation.

FOR MISS ROSE

Reception and Ball in Young Lady's Honor.

MANY CHARMS OF PUUPUEO

Delightful Party at Manoa Home of Minister and Mrs. Cooper.

There was rain last night in Honolulu and in Waikiki, but there were no showers in beautiful Manoa, with its fresh mountain breezes, its hills and its waterfalls and its hedges and old stone walls and its wide roads and prettily bordered pathways. Perhaps the clouds

MISS ANNA ROSE
(Photo by Williams.)

that often carry rain from the mountain peaks and lose it in Manoa were dispelled by the brilliancy radiating from Puupueo, the valley residence of Judge Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Cooper. Puupueo was in gallant array. It is the handsomest mansion in the Islands and last night was sparkling throughout of itself and its exceptional environment in honor of Miss Anna Rose, the Hawaiian young lady who has just returned from the States, where she acted as Queen of the Topeka, Kas., Carnival. Miss Rose was very prominent while across the ocean and by the manner in which she carried out the duties to which she had been assigned reflected great credit upon the country of her birth and all its people. It was on account of the enthusiastic manner in which Miss Rose was praised by the Americans and in which honors and notable attentions were heaped upon her as the representative for the occasion of the Islands, that Minister and Mrs. Cooper decided to give her the local recognition which was so gracefully consummated last evening.

All of the ladies and gentlemen of Honolulu were bidden to the reception and ball and the response was very general. Certainly nearly all of Vanity Fair made the journey up the valley so favored in years ago by native royalty. A portion of the regular road is closed for repairs, but the temporary thoroughfare through a big estate is not bad. President and Mrs. Dole were in attendance. So were Minister and Mrs. Damon. The attendance numbered several hundred. Puupueo is a stone house patterned after the homes of the Spanish alcaides or estate owners of Mexico, with adaptation to suit Hawaiian climate. Perhaps the most striking feature of the house is its appearance of massiveness and solidity. It is a spacious mansion. The principal rooms for the guests were the large court, with banners hanging from the ceiling and ferns banked from the floor, the reception and dancing hall and the makai hall. The extensive grounds were illuminated. The band was in a specially constructed lanai. Refreshments were served throughout the evening under the direction of Chapman. Dancing began at 9 and there was a program of twelve numbers.

The great reception hall, like the other rooms, was all light from electric lamps. Here were Minister and Mrs. Cooper and Miss Rose. Miss Rose was in white and was strikingly handsome and quite at ease. The flow of guests for an hour was constant. Miss Rose had a smile and a few words for each.

At the conclusion of the reception and dance, and it did not end early, all who were fortunate enough to have been guests declared themselves simply delighted with the Cooper home and hospitality and with the young lady who acquitted herself so neatly abroad.

Maj. Potter and A. St. M. Mackintosh did the receiving at the court for Minister and Mrs. Cooper. It was a pretty procession all the time under the archway into the interior and then from the court under the archway to the ball room and the wide lanai facing the town and the sea.

Among the guests were: Harold M. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, P. M. Hatch and Mrs. Hatch, Wm. G. Irwin, the Japanese Consul General and wife, Senator McCandless and Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. S. H. Winter, Governor Ogden, Jas. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, E. N. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Montana, Miss Emma Davidson, Miss Carlwright, Miss Hyde, Miss Stansbury, W. W. Hall, Miss Charlotte Hall, the Misses Boyon, Jas. McInerney, Jamie Wilder, Mrs. Gann, Geo. P. Castle, Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Geo. H. Paris and Mrs. Paris, Miss Kaufmann, Col. Alfred Whyte, Mr. Parker of Minneapolis and Mrs. Parker, Jas. A. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, W. A. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, officers and the National Guard of Hawaii, D. H. Case and Mrs. Case, C. H. Atherton and Mrs. C. H. Atherton, E. Benner and Mrs. Benner, Miss Benner.

Two features of the society event were the presence of many officers of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers and the party dress of the ladies in attendance.

Miss Rose returns to Hilo today and the society people of Honolulu will look forward with pleasure to another occasion when the doors of Puupueo

SPAIN TO YIELD

Sagasta is Willing to Give Up the Philippines.

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Should the United States absorb the Philippines, none but officials yet know whether they would assume a part or all of this debt or more than the Philippine debt. The Americans have declined to assume any of the Cuban debt because Cuba is not theirs; but in disposing Spain in the Philippines the Americans acquire the territory, and it is believed there will be some financial assumption by the United States. Some well informed persons believe that Premier Sagasta has determined to be rid of the Philippines and would direct his commission to sign a treaty by which the United States should take the islands and assume the \$10,000,000 of debt.

This proposition finds support in the Parisian press, which today declares that resistance is impossible and that Spain should abandon the archipelago. Spaniards now in Paris declare the Philippines are a drag, and assert that Spain would lift a cry of joy to be relieved of them if the terrific debt pressure should be thus lessened. On the other hand Spaniards at home are clamoring that their commission should bolt the conference, and, in returning fulfill the highest duty.

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J. P. Jacobsen, manager here for the company owning the steamers Centennial and Columbia, has arrived from Hilo. The Columbia is at anchor in Hilo Bay with pumps running night and day. The vessel cannot be moved under her own steam. It might be possible to tow her to Honolulu. The condemnation survey was made by Capt. Milnor, Capt. Barnston and Capt. Guard. All that has been done will be submitted to Capt. Fuller here and the underwriters will determine for the future. The ship is said to be in very bad condition, and it is doubtful if she ever leaves Hilo Bay. Chester A. Doyle, who arrived by the Kinu Saturday night, says that all the passengers and officers of the ship speak in the highest terms of the management of Capt. Milnor, commander of the Columbia. The Centennial has proceeded to Seattle with the passengers and freight of the Columbia.

ANTE-EXPANSION.

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"Not content with the extent of our magnificent national domain, we are reaching out thousands of miles for the islands of the sea, with their heterogeneous population, and there are those in both political parties who would reverse the policy of the country and enter upon an expansion scheme of colonization as have the countries of Europe, which will necessitate an immense standing army and a large and costly navy. It will not do for us to wander too far into the realms of experiment. Our safety is in conservatism and a rigid adherence to the precedents of the past. This is especially true of the people of the South. We should resist all dangerous innovations."

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Every cough makes your throat sore and irritates. Every cough suggests the lining membrane of your lungs. Coughs during your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this and you will find it in

From the first dose the quiet and rest begins; the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasms weaken; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble, quiets the inflammation and makes a permanent cure. Begun in time, it is the one great preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Be careful of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$63 asked.

Hana Plantation, \$16.37 1/2 bid; \$16.50 asked.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$49.25 bid; \$49.52 1/2 asked.

Alexander & Baldwin offer for sale sugar machinery. See ad.

"Tarn" McGrew, son of Dr. J. S. McGrew is in Honolulu again.

Miss Lewis, the stenographer, is still very ill at the sanitarium.

A Honolulu plantation dividend of 2 1/2 per cent was paid yesterday.

A team for Col. Geo. F. McLeod was brought down on the S. N. Castle.

Hawaiian Commercial, at San Francisco on the 23rd ult., \$48 bid, \$48.50 asked.

A. W. Howe offers for sale two Brunswick, Balke and Colender at half price.

Paul Isenberg and J. C. Isenberg and wife arrived from Germany on the Doric last night.

J. A. McCandless, "Senator Jack," is in the city after a flying trip to San Francisco on business.

C. Brewer & Co. will dispatch a vessel from New York on or about January 10, 1899, if sufficient inducement offers.

It is understood that the matter of that extra million of Walalua stock is entirely between Mr. Dillingham and Col. Soper.

Stock of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company has been listed by the local exchange. Pioneer Mill is also a new stock on the board.

Castle & Cooke advertise the C. & C. rice plover, the Queen, for heavy work, the Monarch, for heavy breaking, and the Braced case knife.

Miss Anna Perry, sister of Circuit Judge A. Perry, who has been visiting during the past summer in California, returned by the Doric.

Col. J. H. Soper and wife arrived from San Francisco last evening. The Colonel is looking well after his big deal in Walalua stock.

McCandless Bros. have just finished for Oahu plantation an artesian well that has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The good old comfortable kind of wicker ware and new aesthetic patterns of parlor chairs and tables are being exhibited by Hopp & Co.

Professor Pritchett writes that he will be unable to get Government money at present for harbor or coast line surveys in this group.

"Turkey" Thompson, the Island born cycle racing man who has been prominent on eastern tracks, has joined the seceders from the L. A. W.

Geo. Lavinge, a well known pugilist of the United States, will be here early next month, en route to Australia. He

will have a sparring partner along and intends to give an exhibition here.

The Arizona has but 1,105 men on board and has accommodations for 1,540.

This is election day here with the Twentieth Kansas and First New York regiments.

Capt. Christy, of the Tennessee regiment, is a relative of the McCandless brothers of Honolulu.

The Minister of Finance calls for tenders for the purchase of Hawaiian Government Bonds at 5 per cent.

The S. S. Indiana, transport with the Twentieth Kansas aboard, may not leave this port till Thursday morning.

An ample supply of milk for the military hospital is about assured. The Red Cross Society will meet the emergency.

The annual meeting of the Pahala Sugar Company will be held on November 21st, at 2 p. m. at the office of Casner & Casner, Ltd.

J. K. Farley, W. H. Rice, Miss E. Gay, E. Lindemann and wife and Miss Lindemann are booked on the W. G. Hall for Nawiliwili tonight.

Thomas Watson and wife of San Francisco will soon arrive in Honolulu for a visit of six months. Mrs. Watson was Miss Emma Spreckels.

E. S. Boyd has been appointed secretary of the Commission and sub-agent of Public Lands for the Island of Oahu, vice C. P. Lauka, resigned.

Capt. Saxton has resigned as adjutant general for Gen. King. The captain will go to Manila and report there in accordance with orders from Washington.

Carpenters in numbers are now working on the Orpheum theater building. It is believed that the house will have a seating capacity of between 1,200 and 1,500.

Col. Fred Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, who, with his regiment, is en route for Manila, was married in San Francisco the day before leaving. The bride's home is in Oakland, California.

Henry Holmes, formerly with the Bishop Estate, will soon, with Mrs. Holmes, return from Europe and the United States. They were last month at St. Helena, a California health resort.

Emil Klemme is now in full charge of the beach resort Haniwai and will make extensive improvements. One feature will be a large two-story cottage.

Miss Anna K. Rose was the guest at dinner Saturday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel, of Col. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Smith, of Lakewood, New Jersey.

G. K. Brown, a half-white ex-employee of the general post office, has gone "a soldier for to be" in Uncle Sam's service, by the troopship Ohio, for Manila.

The American Tobacco Company has presented to each soldier of the United States in any and all countries two small packages of smoking tobacco and half a plug of Battle Ax chewing tobacco.

Judge Hartwell, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Madeline, arrived yesterday from San Francisco. The Judge has been east on cable business and will meet here Mr. Scrymger, of the New Jersey Company.

August Toellner, well known here as a newspaper writer and a former acting governor of Laysan Island, is a high private in one of the Washington companies. Toellner looks well and says he is happy but in bad luck to be away from Washington during a campaign.

The unissued stock of the new Walalua plantation sold yesterday at an advance of \$12.50 and \$15 a share. Many operators assert that it will go to a premium of \$25 within a week and say that it will be a good buy at that figure.

The book that shows "a consistent, straightforward and deliberately planned money system" as demanded by the 300 delegates who met at Indianapolis on January 12th, 1897, can be bought of the Hawaiian News Co., Ltd. It is John M. Horner's work.

Mrs. Hausermann, wife of Lieut. Hausermann, of the Twentieth Kansas, is a daughter of Col. Thomas Moonlight, ex-Governor of Wyoming and formerly in the diplomatic service of the United States in South America. The lady finds a number of old friends here. She has a brother in her husband's company. The lieutenant at home is one of the prominent attorneys of Topeka.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.....	NOV. 17	COPTIC.....	NOV.
BELGIC.....	NOV. 26	CITY OF PEKING.....	NOV.
COPTIC.....	DEC. 6	GALIC.....	DEC.
CITY OF PEKING.....	DEC. 23	CHINA.....	DEC.
GALIC.....	DEC. 31	DORIC.....	DEC.
CHINA.....	JAN. 1		
		NIPPON MARU.....	JAN.

A REGISTRY CASE

Supreme Court Decision on "Star of Italy."

LAW A MUNICIPAL REGULATION

Another Opinion From Highest Tribunal—Prosecution of Edwards.

In the matter of Mele (w), Kahooka (w), Kabele (w), and Julia Lono, a minor, by her guardian ad litem vs. The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, a foreign corporation, trespass, decision on demurrer has been rendered by Judge Perry. This is a claim for \$10,000 damages for plaintiff, resulting to them, the declarations aver, "in that the defendant forcibly broke and unjustly and contrary to law and the rights of plaintiff entered upon" certain lands of the plaintiffs at Honolulu, Island of Maui. Defendant demurs on the grounds (1) "that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action," (2) that the complaint is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain, and (3) that if the complaint shall be held to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, then several causes of action have been improperly united." The demurrer is sustained. A. G. Corcoran for plaintiff, A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson have filed their annual account as trustees in the estate of James Robertson with Mr. George Lucas, clerk of the Circuit Court.

In the Circuit Court, at chambers, in Waiukuani vs. J. O. Carter et al., trustees, before Judge Perry, on Saturday last, plaintiff was ordered to file a bond in the sum of \$200. Mr. L. A. Dickey, for plaintiff, notes an exception which is allowed by the Court. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendants.

In the Circuit Court Henry Smith, plaintiff, vs. Hamakua Mill Company, Ltd., a Hawaiian corporation, defendant, ejectment, continued from February term, decision was rendered by Judge Stanley on Saturday last. This is a suit instituted by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant an undivided one-fourth interest in the Ahupuaa of Kona, situated in the Hamakua, Hawaii, granted to Kaliahama by L. C. A. 26B, R. P. 4,527 and \$10,000 damages for detention thereof by the defendant. The plaintiff claims title in fee simple "by conveyance from Kalia Kona and Ahaloa, who derived title by descent from Kapela, who derived title by descent from Huakini, who derived title by descent from Kaliahama, the original addressee."

The Court, after a lengthy review, finds that following the case of Keahi vs. Bishop 3 Haw. 546, the decision and decree of Judge Allen in the case of Kaliahama estops the plaintiff from maintaining the present action, and accordingly sustains the defendant's plea in Bar. Lyle A. Dickey for plaintiff; Cecil Brown for defendant.

In the Circuit Court, in equity, C. Lal Young, guardian of the person and property of Laahia, a minor, vs. T. H. Barenaba, has filed injunction bond before Judge A. Perry in the sum of \$500.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, Lincoln D. Spencer vs. F. B. McStocker, collector general of customs, mandamus submitted September 30, 1898, decision was rendered on November 4th, 1898, Judd, C. J., Whiting, J., and R. D. Silliman, Esq., of the bar, in place of Frear, J., absent.

(1) Upon the refusal of the Collector General of Customs to register a vessel under Chapter XXXII, Laws 1898, the applicant may apply to a judge of the Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus directing that registry of such vessel be made. Such application is not a suit upon a claim against the Hawaiian Government, and the Circuit Judge has jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

(2) The registry of vessels is a domestic privilege conferred upon Hawaiian citizens by municipal legislation of the Republic, and is not inconsistent with the joint resolution accepting the cession of the Hawaiian Islands, nor contrary to the Constitution or any existing treaty of the United States.

The name of the vessel involved in this case is the "Star of Italy," sole property of plaintiff, for which Collector McStocker on August 3 last refused registry as an Hawaiian vessel, because he was of opinion that no Hawaiian registers could at that time be issued. Opinion of the court by R. D. Silliman, Esq., is submitted. Held, that the demurrer should be overruled. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole for defendant.

Moving the Sugar Crop.
Contracts are now all signed for movement of the sugar crop of 1898-9 and for two campaigns thereafter. There will go to the two refineries on the Pacific coast, in California, 100,000 tons of 96 from Hawaiian mills. There will be shipped across the continent

from San Francisco to New York by the Southern Pacific railway 82,000 tons. About all of the remainder of the crop, for this season at least, will be carried around the Horn by a large fleet of big ships. There is not the slightest chance for any of the Seattle or Canadian lines to get any island sugar for three years at least.

A Cottage Community.

It is stated at San Francisco that architects of that city are working on plans for a large hotel for Honolulu. It is to be a big business, with plenty of capital behind it.

Another piece of building news from San Francisco is that a company up there has formed to establish cottage communities here. This plan is to have a dozen or more facing a square with an eating house in the center of the court.

PENNANT IS WON

Keystone Football Players Are Island Champions.

Game of Skill and Hard Work—Features of the Contest—Clean Battle—The Foot Racers.

The foot ball game between the Punahou College and Pennsylvania soldiers Saturday at Makiki was the most interesting, and evenly matched game ever played on the Island and was won by the "Boys in Blue" after two twenty minute halves of the very hardest kind of playing. This gave the Pennsylvania boys the championship as they have met and defeated the Towns twice and the College team once.

The teams lined up at about 4:45 with Punahou in possession of the ball.

Soper kicked to Pennsylvania's 15-yard line, Ryan getting the ball and gaining 10 yards when down. Bruff was then given the ball for a gain of 15 yards through the line but tackle being off side. Punahou gets the ball. Johnson made a gain around left end of 5 yards then lost the ball on downs.

Pennsylvania advanced the ball to the 5-yard line then again for off side play lost the ball. Nothing was left but to kick, which Soper did in good style to the center of the field. Jones (Pa.) falling on the ball. Again Jones gets the ball and hits the line for 8 yards. Bruff then makes the first and the best run of the day around right end for about 25 yards. Jones getting hurt had to retire. Muse taking his place.

Pennsylvania advanced the ball to the 5-yard line and lost it on a fumble. Pringle Cupid (Pun.) then got the ball but by fine work and hard tackling of Foss (Pa.) was forced over the line for a touch back. This ended the first half. Score—Pennsylvania 2; Punahou 0.

Capt. Bruff kicked to 20-yard line. Soper returning the kick, Ryan getting the ball and advancing it 10 yards when down. Bruff then hit the line for a gain of 10 yards. Lieut. Falls (Pa.) gains 10 yards around left end. Muse hits the line hard for 10 yards. Pennsylvania loses the ball. Johnson then gained 5 yards around left end. Soper tries but fails. Pennsylvania gets the ball on downs. After end runs and line bucking the ball on Punahou's 10-yard line, was advanced 2 yards by Lieut. Falls. Then Bruff goes through the line for a touch down, but fails to kick goal. Score all—Penn 7; Punahou 0.

Weight was slightly in favor of the soldiers, but the College boys played a more scientific game.

It is a notable fact in the series of games played between the Pennsylvanians and the Honolulu boys, that all touch downs scored by Pennsylvania, were made by Captain Bruff, left half back. This is the last game the Pennsylvanians boys will play as they leave for Manila on the Arizona.

Umpire—A. C. Elston.

Referee—H. Bingham, Jr.

Following is the line up of the teams:

Penn.	Punahou.
Kinslie.....Center.....Walker	
Casey.....R. G.....Wise	
Bender.....L. G.....Fuller	
McHenry.....R. T.....Greenwell	
Beckwith.....L. T.....Holt	
Hoffman.....R. E.....Prince Cupid	
Foss.....L. E.....Damon	
Ryan.....Q. B.....Richardson	
Bruff.....L. H.....Ingalls	
Falls.....R. H.....Johnson	
Jones.....F. B.....Soper	

The foot race between Corp. Drum of the engineers and Wood of the New Yorks was won by the former. Time, 10 1-4 seconds. Distance 100 yards. Arrangements are being made for another race between the same contestants to take place in three weeks. There was a good attendance.

FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Dupuy has secured the support of MM. Ribot, Del Casse and Leygues, and has formally informed President Faure that he is prepared to form a Cabinet.

SUNKROW ON MAUI

Funerals of R. Von Tempky and Mrs. M. W. Crook.

MANY MOURN FOR DEPARTED

Work of Each in the Islands—Families—Son of Maj. Von Tempky. Sudden Death of Kamaaina.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Nov. 5.—Wednesday, the 2d, was a day of mourning and sorrow in Makawao, as it witnessed the funerals of two well known and much esteemed residents.

At 11 a. m., at the Makawao home of Mr. W. C. Crook, occurred the burial service of his beloved wife, Mary W. Crook, who died at sea during the last voyage of the steamship Australia from San Francisco. Father James Bissell conducted the last sad rites in the presence of a large number of friends, neighbors and relations. Mrs. Crook was buried among the trees near her old home she loved so well. The children that mourn a mother's death are Misses Angela, Nellie and Irene Crook, a married daughter in California, and Messrs. William, Silva, Avon, Laurie and Sydney Crook.

The same day, at 4 p. m., at Erewhon Cattle Station, Kula, occurred a similar sad event, perhaps even sadder than the first, owing to the suddenness of death's summons—the burial ceremonies of Randal von Tempky, famous in the Maori wars of New Zealand. Rev. W. Ault of Lahaina read the prayers at the residence and at the grave, on the hillside above the home. Friends and relations from Makawao, Kahului and Wailuku were present. Randal von Tempky was 43 years of age and was in robust health but an hour before his passing away. At lunch on the day before his demise, something forced him to cough and the violence of his efforts brought on a hemorrhage from the throat, which soon caused death. A wife and two little children, an aged mother and a brother, Louis von Tempky, mourn for him. Mr. Randal von Tempky was the owner of the large cattle ranch and dairy known as Erewhon Cattle Station and had been a resident of Maui for the past eighteen years.

Mr. S. R. Dowdle, who has been first assistant teacher in the Makawao school for a year and more, will depart next Tuesday for Hawaii to accept the principalship of a large school at Paouli. Mr. Dowdle has been devotedly popular in the Makawao community and his friends wish him success in his new venture. Miss Mary E. Fleming of Grove Ranch will succeed him in the Makawao school.

The following agents for the National Teachers' Association have been appointed by the vice president for Maui: Mr. Sam Kellinoh, for Wailuku district; Mr. C. W. Abbott, for Lahaina, and Mr. Wethersby for Hana.

Friday evening, Oct. 28th, a dance was given in Knights of Pythias Hall, Kahului, as a farewell to Roy Woodward, who left Maui for Kauai the next afternoon.

Monday, Oct. 31st, a Chinese named Apana was found hanging from a rope suspended from the roof of a chicken coop adjoining his house in Makawao. He died soon after being discovered by some friends, death being caused by strangulation. Apana was for years known in Makawao as a shoe maker. He was lame and the suffering caused from a recent injury to the lame member has been assigned as the reason for his suicide.

Thursday, the 3d, the Japanese celebrated their emperor's birthday in sundry ways. In Kula flags with a red sphere on a white ground were flying from various farmers' dwellings, and then, too, there was horse races. At Paia in the evening fireworks were set off.

Friday evening, the 11th, the Makawao Debating Club will elect permanent officers and discuss the annexation of Cuba in the Pala church parlors.

The wedding of Miss Grace Dickey, of Haiku, to Mr. Harry Waterhouse, of Honolulu, is set for the evening of the 23rd inst.

Miss Ella Swickard, of San Jose, is visiting in Makawao.

All Saints' Day was celebrated in Makawao. Father James held services.

Weather—An unusually strong trade wind all the week.

FROM DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that everything is quiet at Peking; that no further troubles are anticipated and that American interests in China are not in danger. The Petrel is at Taku, the seaport of Tientsin, and, as navigation of the Peiho river, upon which Tientsin is situated, closes in November, no attempt will be made to send the vessel up that stream. The Boston has sailed from Taku for Chefoo.

FRANCE MAY YIELD.

LONDON, October 29.—The morning newspaper editors regard Major Marchand's movements from Fushoda to Khartoum as indicative of yielding on the specific question in controversy.

although the position is officially unaltered.

It is assumed that he will push on to Cairo in order to be in direct communication with the French Government, and that on reaching there he will represent to Paris the impossibility of remaining at Fushoda under existing conditions, and will ask authority to withdraw his entire force.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PRAISE FOR WORK

Commendation for a Treatise By Dr. Maxwell.

Scientific Studies of Soils of Hawaii—Eminent Professional Men Are Interested.

Dr. Maxwell's book on "Lavas and Soils of Hawaii," has attracted considerable attention abroad, especially from those who are interested in the production of sugar. The criticism upon notices of the book are extremely favorable. A few of them are as follows:

Opinion of the chief German Beet Sugar Journal on Dr. Maxwell's book on the "Lavas and Soils of Hawaii." "This extremely exhaustive work, which contains several excellent photographic views of lavas and fields, in the first place, discusses the lavas or rocks which are exclusively the result of volcanic action. The book proceeds further, analysing and discussing the special chemical causes, and the action of climate under whose influences the lavas have been resolved into soils. At this place the lavas are followed through every stage of decomposition, and by a thorough study of the different causes that operated thousands of years ago the author has been able to explain how the different kinds of soils were formed, and the reason why they differ in their power to bear crops.

"The soils are subjected to a most critical and exhaustive discussion both in relation to their geological origin and the later action of climate. Having established the origin and the chemical composition of the soils, and the causes of difference, the work proceeds to examine into the state of availability of the elements that crops require, and in this part the author reaches conclusions of the greatest practical value and importance. The study of this work, which is not only interesting from a geological and mineralogical standpoint, but also by reason of its practical and economic value, we cannot too strongly recommend."

A French Sugar Journal (Paris) says: "Monsieur Maxwell has not only furnished an exhaustive study of the lavas, and the soils derived from them, of the Hawaiian Islands, and laid the foundation for a rational and practical system of fertilization, he has, at the same time, solved problems for agriculturists and sugar growers on other parts of the globe wherever the geological origin and nature of the soils are similar."

Dr. von Lippmann, the most prominent sugar expert in Germany, "urges Germans to study W. Maxwell's book." (Deutsche Zucker Industrie.)

ITO ON OPIUM.

Marquis Ito said to the Chinese authorities in Quent Sei that there could be no real improvement and advancement in China until the use of opium was abolished. He said that he had no hope of China's progress until it was done.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. OSWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. See Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 18, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which cures PAIR of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD CHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cuts, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

U.S.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/4, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 GRAY STREET, LONDON, W. 1

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Landscapes or special character pictures in Water Color or Oils. In fact anything in the line of highly artistic designing or pictorial work, we are now prepared to do.

For a limited time only.

KING BROS.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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TIMELY TOPICS

The Perfect Plows

In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large

Sulky Plows to the smallest

Rice Plows But it is on our

Plantation Breaking and Double Mold Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the Islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

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We take pleasure in announcing

ON HAMPTON WAY

A Careful Study of Methods of the Institute.

RESULTS FROM THE SCHOOL

Application of Practical Ideas—Education Urged for New National Conditions.

Hard Work.

(Rev. A. D. Mayo, M. A., LL. D.)

The Republic now seems on the eve of a momentous new departure, in the adoption of a colonial policy that will perhaps involve several millions of people who, through four hundred years, have been lying under the most intolerable combination of civil and religious despotism in Christendom. In this emergency, our American system of Universal Education comes to the front as the supreme agency in the formation of the new Republic. American, as distinguished from the old European imperial, colonial policy. The supreme and final test of any system of education is what it can do to lift up the lower orders of mankind; the savage, barbarous and oppressed population of the world, in range of the blessings of a Christian civilization.

It is an amazing fact that in the discussion now going on, regarding this great providential movement, its opponents seem absolutely insensible to the possibility of any colonial policy save what they style "imperialism," meaning, we suppose, this, that the only possible way to govern colonies inhabited by a population only partially introduced to civilization is the old European, which is still largely the pagan Roman, system. One would think that they had never heard of the fact that, within the past century the United States has been at work on a wholesale departure in human affairs. In the public management of Religion, of Education, of Labor, of Society and Government, it has broken every European precedent, and in defiance of the pessimistic prophecies of the high authorities, built up a nation, today richer, in many ways more powerful, and in the words of Abraham Lincoln, according to "the considerate judgment of mankind," the most prosperous and hopeful in the world.

The secret of this marvelous success is found in the fact that the Republic is Education. The Republic governs men to develop their own capacity to govern. The American Common School is the soul of the Republic; because it is the first great experiment of a people schooling itself. Indeed all American Education, whether public or private or denominational, is voluntary as in every case it is established, supported and supervised by the people, acting in their various private corporate and public capacity. Every one who will, must know that, without the great system of common schooling inaugurated by the South, in co-operation with the North and the nation, at the close of the war, conferring of full American citizenship upon the five millions of freedmen would have been, not only the most stupendous blunder, but a crime imperiling the very social existence of the South and the Nation. It was the New England colonial common school that educated the majority of Washington's army which won American independence; and the seventy-five years of education of the North that saved the Union in 1860-65, and during the past thirty years, a type of American school has been growing up which, today, offers to the nation the most complete instrumentality ever fashioned by man for the training of the classes of people that, under various names, are still the majority of the world's population.

The one man of great genius in education developed by the Civil War was Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who will be named in history with Lincoln and Grant and scores of the fathers of the new reconstructed Republic. He was born in Hawaii, educated in Massachusetts and served as a soldier and educational worker during the war. At its close, he established at Hampton, Virginia, in sight of the beach stricken by the prow of the first Dutch Slave ship, the Hampton Industrial and Normal College, which is the last and most characteristic new departure in American education and in the true method of Christian missionary work for the lower orders of men, who are even now the majority of the world's population. As the son of a missionary, in these Islands he had noted the practical failure of the old-time method of converting pagan savages to civilized Christians. The nominal change of opinion was largely superficial. Their heathenism was "never reasoned in" and could never be reasoned out. Their school education, though it went somewhat deeper, did not reach down to the "hard pan" of character. So, while enthusiastic Christians in their support of churches and attendance on religious services, they still huddled together in one-room cabins and have reduced their own numbers from four hundred thousand to thirty thousand; the annexation of the Islands to the United States being probably their only chance against self extermination.

Gen. Armstrong proposed to civilize, school and Christianize the children of the freedmen, by beginning at the practical end. He saw that a civilized and educated community of today is the best result of the eighteen centuries of Christianity. Every department of work; every superior feature of its home, social and industrial life is a product of Christianity and, in itself, a teacher of everything in which a Christian differs from a pagan nation. So he established a great school; essentially moral and practically religious, but unsectarian and unecclesiastical. He placed the discipline of the boys under enlightened military control, with instruction in the use of arms. His school was co-educational;

the girls under a discipline as stringent as their brothers. Every pupil was compelled to learn some useful art of manual labor, which would be a defense against becoming a burden to society; beside having the best training in all the industrial and several of the essential personal, mental, social and public virtues. No pupil was to be helped as long as he was able, by the full exercise of his faculties, to help himself. The schooling was all in the English language, and fairly represented the graded system of public instruction, with suitable adaptation to the pupils. His teachers, with few exceptions, were white men and women, industrial experts, or graduates from the best institutions of the country; and the teaching force had always been equal to the highest, most cultured and socially accomplished faculty in any American academic school. The girls were trained in practical housekeeping; not of the plantation lot of the superior modern type. At the center of the institution he established a thorough Normal school, with a great practice department for teachers and, incidentally, an arrangement for training ministers. He placed the institution in vital connection with, though not subject to, the State of Virginia; which subsidized it for the industrial training by \$10,000 a year. The Peabody and Slater Educational Funds and, at first, the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association did likewise. By and by the National Government co-operated and paid the expense of training a hundred Indian youth for leadership of their own race. As the school grew in numbers and the policy developed, the American people North and South, and friends from abroad came to its relief. It was seen at once to be a master stroke of educational, industrial, social and religious organization; a true university of Christian civilization; for the training of the superior class, of colored youth for practical leadership of their race towards their high calling of sovereign American citizenship.

Gen. Armstrong, like his own great schoolmaster, Dr. Hopkins, of Williams College, Massachusetts, only taught his senior class in what was called "mental and moral philosophy"; but was, really, the science of Christian manhood. But his great work, like that of Horace Mann and Henry Barnard before him, was a Ministry of Education; showing the people of the United States how in one school of work to lift up the children and youth to self-supporting, self-directed and self-controlled citizenship in a republican state. For years, along with Dr. Sears and Dr. Curry, of the Peabody fund, he was the only man to whom the people of both sections and races, all political parties and church and classes listened in the educating of the negro with hope, agreement and co-operation. He wrote himself out in middle life, like the good soldier he was, and asked and received a soldier's funeral. He was not literary; but his reports and addresses read like military orders from the headquarters of a Commander-in-Chief in a New Departure in the education of mankind.

His Hampton School is now confessedly ahead of any institution in the world organized for the educating, Christianizing, civilizing and general uplifting of the people who still remain, under different names, a majority of the human race. It is supported largely by the free gifts of the people; but deserves a great endowment beyond any in the country. Already has this great experiment borne fruit. He educated Mr. Booker T. Washington, the first educational statesman yet produced by the colored race; who has taken one step beyond his master, in proving that a similar school can be taught and managed entirely by a corps of colored teachers and industrial experts, with similar results to the State of Alabama, as Hampton to Virginia. Within the past twenty years every Southern State has followed this pattern, and each of them has now one or more great schools of this kind; open to both sexes, free, with the same blending of moral, industrial, mental, social and civic training for superior colored youth. More than that, beginning with Mississippi, five of these States have now organized a free normal and industrial college for white girls on the same principle as Hampton. All the great denominational schools for the colored race, styled colleges and universities; while retaining their department of the higher and professional education for such as need it, in all other respects, notably in their industrial and normal grades, are being conformed to the same standard.

Now that the nation seems to be called by Providence to enter upon a final new departure for the civilizing and uplifting of several millions of the humbler children of this world, whom, in the islands of the two great oceans, it has emancipated from the bonds of civil and ecclesiastical despotism; it may go forth armed with this last implement of American civilization, the normal and industrial school of Gen. Armstrong, one of the most notable, timely and far-reaching contributions to the cause of a Christian civilization yet given to the world. And it will be demonstrated that the Republic can do all this with no peril to republican institutions; and that, as during this past century, the American people has been able to show the world a new and better way of dealing with Religion, with Education, with Labor, with Society and Government; it will not reveal to the nations a new and better way of illustrating the old scripture:—"The people which sat in darkness saw a great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up."

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1896.—I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicine the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

QUITE A BLAZE

A Mid-Afternoon Job for Chief Hunt and Boys.

Chinese Property on Emma Street. A General Alarm—Loss and Insurance.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A general fire alarm was sent in yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock announcing a fire on Emma street, in the vicinity of the High School. The engines from the central station and No. 1, on King street, and the chemical, from Chinatown, were dispatched to the scene of the fire under direction of Chief Hunt.

Two houses owned by H. A. Heen, located in an alley running off from Emma street, were all in flames. The attention of the firemen was first given to the house which was the least damaged and they succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The roof and side of the other house were burning fiercely and the firemen had a hard fight to get the fire under control. The roof was covered with corrugated iron and as the fire had reached the boards beneath it, it was necessary to remove the iron covering before the water could be turned on with effect. Several of the firemen were soon upon the roof and with picks and axes removed it and the fire was then soon extinguished. Household effects from the houses on fire and those in the immediate vicinity were removed and about the only damage they sustained was in handling them. The house in which the fire started was occupied by Chang Kim. Attached to this house was a small bed room, which Mr. Heen reserved for the use of his two servants. The fire was first discovered in this room and it is generally supposed that children of Mr. Heen ignited the bed clothes while playing in the room with matches.

Mrs. Chang Kim was the first to discover the fire and immediately tried to telephone to the central station, but was unable to get any response, the fire having burned the wires off. She then attempted to extinguish the fire by using the garden hose, but the hose being so short she was unable to accomplish anything. Mrs. Heen was sick and in bed at the time and when told that the house was afire went into hysterics and had to be carried from the house.

The loss is fully covered by insurance. Chong Chan, a clerk in the employ of Hall & Son, who occupied a room in the house which was the most damaged, lost some valuable books and part of his clothes.

A Remarkable Case.

The following case was printed originally in The Monitor, a newspaper published at Meaford, Ontario. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness; consequently a close watch was kept on the case for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified.

Mr. Petch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had wide attention. He was confined to his bed, was bloated almost beyond recognition, and could not take solid food. Doctors called the disease spinal Sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association, after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of \$1,650, regarding him as forever incurable.

For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a pricking sensation, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old time health.

A reporter for The Monitor recently called on Mr. Petch again and was told:

"You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"To these pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases in modern times. In the face of such testimony, can anyone say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle of modern medicine?

These pills are sold by all druggists and are considered by them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

Hawaiian Stamps Good.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Postmaster General Smith has issued an order directing that Hawaiian postage stamps shall be recognized at their face value for the prepayment of postage on all articles mailed in Hawaii for delivery in the United States or elsewhere.



INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humors of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

BABY SOAPS—For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and eliminating the first symptoms of skin troubles, such as cradle sores, eczema, and other eruptions, as well as preventing and curing dandruff, hair, and scalp troubles. For infants, Cuticura, red, moist, dry, itchy, and scaling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply indispensable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately scented, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 827 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

A BRUSHFUL

Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back steps, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain in all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

Hall's Cottage and Navy Floor and Deck Paints are just the articles you need for this sort of work and we can furnish same in many shades, in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts or even pound tins. Our paints are all made by Masury & Son, the best known paint and varnish makers in the United States and are guaranteed as to quality. Everything in the way of Shellacs, Varnishes, Stains, Fillers, Hard Oil Finishes, Brushes and other things used by painters, to be had at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1806.

ASSETS: £1,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

REDEMPTION OF RATES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 6,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000.

Total reinsurance, 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 8,850,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies, 25,000,000.

Total reinsurance, 33,850,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897, £11,558,000.

1-Authorized Capital, £3,000,000.

2-Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000.

3-Paid up Capital, £2,750,000.

4-Fire Fund, £1,100,000.

5-Life and Annuity Funds, £12,558,000.

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,551,377.

Revenue Life and Annuity Branch, £1,000,000.

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, November 4.
Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, 24 hrs. from Hilo; made to H. Hackfeld & Co.
By steam Doris, 6 1/2 days from San Francisco; pass. and mdae. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Steamer, Lohia, 6 hrs. from Kaula.

Saturday, November 5.
U. S. T. S. Ohio, 7 days from San Francisco.
U. S. T. S. Indiana, 8 days from San Francisco.
Gasoline schr. Malolo, 8 hrs. from Kaula.

Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, 16 hrs. from San Francisco; 900 tons freight, 274 hd. live stock to F. A. Schneider & Co.
Steamer, Kinan, 30 hrs. from Hilo.

Sunday, November 6.
Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, 15 days from San Francisco; 900 tons mdae. 40 hd. live stock to W. G. Irwin & Co.
Steamer, Claudine, 12 hrs. from Kaula.

Monday, November 7.
U. S. T. S. Zealandia, 8 days from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, November 4.
Steamer, Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa.
Steamer, Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.
Steamer, J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimaloa.

Monday, November 7.
U. S. T. S. Ohio, 7 days from San Francisco.
Steamer, Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Lahaina.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILLO—Arrived, Oct. 20, steamer Centennial from Honolulu; Nov. 2, steamer Kinan and City of Columbia, from Honolulu.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, Nov. 1, schr. Defender, from Gray's Harbor.
KAILUA—Arrived, Nov. 2, schr. Bangor, from Port Ludlow.

Saturday, November 5.
Am. bk. Amy Turner, Warland, San Francisco.
Steamer, Doris, Smith, Yokohama.

Sunday, November 6.
Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka in ballast.
Steamer, Lohia, Bennett, Lahaina and Oahu.

WAIMEA—Arrived, Nov. 5, 3:15 p. m. U. S. S. Bennett, hence, Nov. 2, HILLO, Seattle, in port—Steamer, City of Columbia, in distress; bk. Annie Johnson, on berth from San Francisco, to sail Nov. 8.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Oct. 22, steamer Rio de Janeiro, 31 days from Manila via Nagasaki; Oct. 25, schr. Ottilie Fjord, from Kaula; Oct. 27, bk. Albert, from Honolulu; schr. Transit, from Honolulu; brig W. G. Irwin, from Honolulu; bk. Alden, from Honolulu; Oct. 28, brig Consuelo from Mahukona. Sailed—Oct. 22, bk. Andrew Welch, for Honolulu; Oct. 23, bk. S. N. Castle, for Honolulu; Oct. 27, brig Lurline, for Kaula; schr. H. C. Wright, for Kaula; Oct. 27, U. S. T. S. Indiana, for Honolulu; Oct. 28, U. S. T. S. Ohio, for Honolulu. Up and Loading—For Hilo; bk. Annie Johnson (sails Oct. 31). For Honolulu; bk. Albert, schr. Transit and brig W. G. Irwin.

AUCKLAND—Arrived, Oct. 27, steamer Alameda, from Honolulu.
EUREKA—Sailed, Oct. 26—Schr. Allen A, for Honolulu.

DEPARTURE BAY—Arrived, Oct. 22, bk. Wilma, from Honolulu.
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Oct. 25—Schr. Endeavor, from Port Ludlow for Honolulu.

ASTORIA—Arrived, Oct. 25, Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, from Honolulu.
SYDNEY—Arrived, Oct. 31, Br. steamer, Mowera, from Vancouver, via Honolulu.

NORFOLK—Sailed, Oct. 22, ship A. J. Fuller, for Honolulu.
NEWCASTLE—Sailed, Oct. 24, bk. Hesper, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, Oct. 24, Br. steamer, Moana, for Honolulu.
MANILA—Sailed, Oct. 26, steamer, City of Para, for San Francisco. Arrived prior to Oct. 26, Br. steamer, Condor, from San Francisco.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Oct. 27, Br. steamer, City of Peking, from Honolulu.
TACOMA—Arrived, Oct. 29—Schr. Annie M. Campbell, from Honolulu.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Consuelo, Am. brig—Pass. and mdae. San Francisco to Mahukona.
Wilma, Am. bk.—(At Departure Bay) Coal thence to Honolulu.

Albert, Am. bk.—Pass. and mdae. San Francisco to Honolulu.
Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk.—Pass. and mdae. San Francisco to Hilo.

Transit, Am. schr.—Pass. and mdae. San Francisco to Honolulu.
W. G. Irwin, Am. brig—Pass. and mdae. San Francisco to Honolulu.

Harry Morse, Am. bk.—Coal from Departure Bay to Honolulu.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per steamer, Doris, Nov. 4—Jas. Morgan and two children, Col. J. H. Roper, Mrs. Roper and two children, N. Holmsted, E. M. March, Mrs. March, E. Lindemann, Mrs. Lindemann, Miss Lindemann, J. K. Farley, Geo. F. McLeod, Jas. Ogilvy, Miss Anna Perry, Geo. A. Paine, W. W. Hyatt, J. C. Isenberg, Mrs. J. C. Isenberg and maid, Paul Isenberg, Mr. Notelius, Mr. Streckwald, E. H. Anthony, O. B. Stillman, Judge A. S. Hartwell, Miss Madeline Hartwell, Jas. Brewer, Miss Rachel Brewer, A. D. Christensen, J. A. McDaniels, R. F. Sandow, Mrs. B. F. Sandow, W. F. De Colligny and four steers.

Steamer, J. E. Duff, Chas. H. Hamburg, T. L. Holloway, Cyrus Way.

From San Francisco, per bk. C. D. Bryant, via Hilo, Nov. 4—J. C. Fraser, Miss Douglas.

From Molokai, per steamer, Lohia, Nov. 4—H. R. Hitchcock, Miss Bernice Peah, Mrs. Kanui, Mrs. Palecki.

From Maui ports, per steamer, Claudine, Nov. 6—Miss E. Smith, Mrs. H. Laws, Mrs. Lokalia Holt, Mrs. Julia Ake, Mrs. J. L. Holt and three children, J. H. Jones, J. Watt, F. Northrup, J. Lezinsky, K. S. Gjerdrum, Mrs. R. B. Hite, Mrs. A. T. Hagenkamp, J. W. Waldron, W. A. Bailey, W. D. Giffard, Mrs. Von Segger and three children, Mrs. E. B. Carley, Mrs. Martinson, Masters Martinson (2), Dr. Goodhue, Mrs. Mulholland, Mrs. Chas. A. Hill, Mrs. Tol Dow, A. N. Kephik, W. H. Campbell, Miss Greenwell.

From Hawaii and Maui, per steamer, Kinan, Nov. 5—Geo. A. Davis, C. A. Doyle, J. P. Jacobsen, Perry Pearce, Chas. Porter, Miss L. Harrison, Capt. Merriweather, Franklin Cart, Mrs. Geo. A. Turner, S. Peck, J. E. Rocha, Mrs. Geo. Nakapua and 2 children, C. J. McDaniels, J. H. Lunn, C. H. Lunn, J. H. Porteous, W. Walt, Miss K. Wahineaukal, Wm. Thompson, E. E. Olding, H. R. Bryant, Mrs. Ostrom, D. S. Kay and wife, C. A. Graham, W. H. Cornwell.

From Nawiiliwi, per steamer, W. G. Hall, Nov. 6—W. H. Rice, J. Schulmeister, Jno. Cook, Mrs. P. Kakani, A. P. Kalaikoa, H. Sheldon, W. R. Smythe, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, J. F. Humburg, Shrayama, Hamano.

From San Francisco, per bk. S. G. Wilder, Nov. 6—J. D. Bicknell, S. J. Uhlhorn, Chas. F. Uhlhorn, Jno. A. Mozer, Geo. C. Terry, Jas. Bennett.

From San Francisco, per bk. S. N. Castle, Nov. 6—Mrs. G. F. Bush, G. Bush, S. Bush, A. Bush, L. Bush, Jno. Buckley, Wm. Morris, H. Frodo, Jno. Riley, Miss K. McCormick, Miss M. A. Garry.

Departed.
For Honokaa, per steamer, Noeau, Nov. 4—D. Forbes, Wm. Weir.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The troopship Zealandia is coaling at Pacific Mail wharf.

The steamer James Makoe is weathered at Hanamaulu.

The Ohio sailed for Manila about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The troopship Zealandia was to sail for Manila from San Francisco October 30th.

Capt. Bennett may take command of the City of Puebla when she returns to Manila.

The Philadelphia and Wheeling have gone to Mare Island. Both vessels require some few repairs.

The troopship Ohio completed coaling last night at Brewer's wharf, having taken on about 500 tons.

The bark Amy Turner sailed for San Francisco last Saturday with a cargo of 5,888 bags of sugar, valued at \$20,743.

The City of Puebla arrived from Manila at San Francisco October 23rd and commenced preparing for a return trip to the Philippines immediately.

Twenty mules and twenty horses, with John Buckley of the Hotel Stables in charge, arrived on the barkentine S. N. Castle from San Francisco yesterday.

Two native boat boys have signed on the bark Amy Turner, which sails for San Francisco today. Sam Black and Nabina. They want to see the sights of the Bay City.

On board the barkentine S. G. Wilder, which arrived from San Francisco last Saturday, were 232 hogs, 11 horses and a cow for G. Schuman and 30 mules for Wm. Norton.

The opinion along the front is that the disabled steamship City of Columbia will be towed from Hilo to Honolulu for repairs if such a thing is deemed possible by the underwriters.

Favorable weather is reported around the Kaula coast except at Kapa. There were light showers of rain in Makaweli last Friday. In the channel trade winds northeast by east with frequent squalls were encountered by the steamer Mikahala, which arrived yesterday.

Island steamers sailing today are the W. G. Hall, for leeward Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.; Mikahala, for Makaweli at 5 p. m.; Claudine, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.; Kinan, for Hilo, at 10 a. m., and Lohia, for Molokai, at 5 p. m.

The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Farragut is a success. October 29th in San Francisco bay she was given another trial and made 31 7/10 knots an hour without a hitch. The crew of the flyer was jubilant, and decorated the vessel in a number of places with the magic figures that mean the acceptance of the vessel by Uncle Sam.

After being in that port since last April the Hawaiian bark Willcott sailed from San Francisco October 29th to load coal at Nanaimo, B. C., for Honolulu. At Honolulu she will load sugar for New York. When the Willcott arrived in San Francisco she was in distress and flying the British flag. She was bound from Japan to Astoria, but was caught in a hurricane and dismantled. She was navigated to San Francisco under a jury rig, and later was sold to San Francisco owners, who have rigged her and put her under the Hawaiian flag.

CABLE NEWS.

Comment on Mr. Scrymgeour's Eastern Mission.
(Japan Times.)

A good deal of attention is attracted by the enterprise of certain American capitalists who project the laying of a submarine cable from the United States to the Philippines via Hawaii.

Their representative, Mr. Scrymgeour, is now in Japan, and has succeeded in enlisting a good deal of sympathy with his plan. Of course the Great Northern Company's contract is an obstacle, since it secures to the Company a monopoly of cable communication with the islands lying adjacent to the Pacific coast of America among which the Philippines are explicitly enumerated.

But the difficulty could be got over by making the cable terminate at the Carolines. The Japanese Government should give to the new enterprise the support its projectors solicit—namely, a guarantee of a certain amount of business yearly—and in return should stipulate for the carrying of the cable via the Goto Islands.

Mr. Scrymgeour will be in Honolulu in a few weeks.

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